FILIPINOS BEATEN AGAIN.

GEN. LAWTON TAKES SANTA CRUZ. A BOTHED OF INSURGENTS. The Capital of the Luguna Province Cap-

mred After a Sharp Fight-Laguna de Bay Crossed by Our Troops in Lighters with Some Difficulty and Danger-The Rebel Positions Shelled by the Army Gunbouts - Picked Sharpshooters Led the Advance Filipinos Soon Driven Out of the fown Our Loss Only 6 Wounded; Rebel Loss 68 Killed and 40 Wounded.

Aperial Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

MANUA, April 10-7:25 P. M.-The town of santa Cruz, the modern capital of the Laguna province, a hotbest of insurgents and the most mperiant pince on Laguna de Bay, is now in the hands of the Americans, who captured the town this morning.

Theexi edition under command of Brig -Gen Lawton, which started from San Pedro Macati on Saturday evening to attack the rebels at the suthern end of Laguna de Bay and to capture Santa Cruz, did not reach Laguna de Bay until midnight. It consisted of eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, three companies of the Fourth Cavalry, four companies each of the First North Dakota and the First Idaho Volunteers, two mountain guns, and 200 sharpshooters selected from the Fourteenth Infastry and the North Dakota and Washington Regiments. The men were conveyed in fifteen cascoes, or native lighters, which were towed by seven tugs. The cascoes were neavily laden, and considerable difwas experienced in navigating the Pasig River, the boats frequently running aground. After the expedition reached the head of the river, which has its source in Laguna de Ear, it was decided to wait until daylight on Sunday morning before proceeding

Assoon as the sun rose another start was made, the string of tugs and cascoes moving off with the army gunboats Laguna de Bay Napidan and Closte in the lead. A heavy rainstorm set in soon after the start and the boats became somewhat scattered, and at 7 e'clock a halt was made for half an hour to allow them to get together again. While the flotilla was waiting Gen. Lawton boarded the Laguna de Bay and held a conference with the officers on board. The rain was accompanied by very little wind, which was a fortunate circumstance, for had the lake been rough, it would have been extremely danger ous for the heavily laden cascoes.

The bests were soon collected and the expedition continued its voyage southward. At 9 lock a dense fog set in, shutting out all view of the land. This compelled another halt until the fog lifted sufficiently to allow the plots to distinguish the shore marks. Finally the expedition got within five miles of Santa Cruz, where another stop was made and the battalion commanders were signalled to go aboard the Laguna de Bay to receive their final instructions. While these instructions were being given an insurgent steamer was discovered two miles south of the place where the expedition was lying, but she was not molested.

At 1 o'clock a reconnoissance of the insurgents' positions was made by the gunboats, the Napidan examining the centre, or Santa Cruz, while the Laguna de Bay reconnoitred to the north of the town and the Oeste to the south. At half past 1 the Napidan, which had worked to the southward, opened fire on the rebels who were holding a position four miles south of the town. The fire had continued but a very short time when hundreds of the rebels could be seen rushing in the direction of Santa Cruz. They made no attempt to reply to the American fire, but seemed only intent upon getting est of range of our guns. Many of them took to the hills with such cagerness as to excite de-

rision among our troops. The sharpshooters accompanying the expelition were particularly anxious to get ashore, and when the order was given for them to and they cheered heartily. They went ashore under the protection of the guns of the Napidan, which thoroughly shelled the woods in the vicinity of the place seected for the landing. The sharpshooters were followed by two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, under Capt. Hasbrouck, and together they attacked the scattering enemy. The sharpshooters proved themselves worthy of their reputation. They picked off the Filipines with precision whenever an opportunity offered. The rebels were not ong in discovering that they were affording largets for marksmen whose shots meant leath, and they took advantage of every nat aral shield to protect themselves in their re-

A battalion of the North Dakota Regiment, under command of Major Fraim, and a battalion of the Idaho Regiment, commanded by Capt Linck, were ordered to land after the other detachments had gone ashore. Just at this time there was no tug available to tow them in their cascoes. In the emergency THE SUN'S special launch accompanying the expedition offered to act as towboat and the offer was promptly acrepted. The launch got the lines aboard, and in a short time the troops were landed without difficulty. They were at once deployed as skirmishers on the left flank of the troops who were marching toward Santa Cruz from the south. The only opposition met with was from small bodies of the insurgents, who were ambushed at different

places along the route. Meanwhile the Laguna de Bay was attacking the rebels at the entrance of the river, barkness was approaching, and the American were still two miles from the church in the town. A halt was made just before dark and the troops by ouncked. In the gray of the dawn this morning the adsance was continued. The rebels attempted to make a stand and hold the town, but their efforts were fruitless and our troops drove hem out and occupied the place.

The total American loss was only six men wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight killed and forty wounded, while many of them were

MESSIGE FROM GEN. OTIS.

He Reports the Capture of Santa Cruz, and Says Lawton Will Pursue Westward. Washington, April 10.-The following cable

gram was received from Gen. Otis this morn-"MANUA, April 10, 1800.

Alwant General, Washington "Lawton's command captured Santa Cruz, hieferty of Laguna de Bay, this morning. casualties, six wounded. Insurgent troops friven, leaving sixty-eight dead on field and arger number wounded. A considerable num-

er captured. Lawton will pursue westward. Santa Cruz is about fifty miles from Manila, and is in many ways a place of importance. It a the capital of the province of Laguns, and has a population of more than 13,000 persons. The possession of the town is of great strategic value, as roude lead from it to other important wints on and near the shores of Laguna de

tay, the great inland sea of the island of The War Department had previously received despatch from Gen. Otis, a part of which was UWA:

Lawton now opposite Laguna de Bay with

men. Condition of troops excellent. Sick-The officers of the War Office made no secret

of the fact that a large part of this despatch was withheld from publication. The impression is that the part which was suppressed pertained to the plan of attack to be made on Aguinaldo's forces, and not to events that had

aiready occurred. Army officers say that Lawton must have come on the insurgents by surprise, as his loss would unquestionably have been greater had the rebels had time to arrange their lines and make a fight worthy of the name. Lawton is noted for quick movements against an enemy, and he believes in following a retreating force to the last ditch. In the Geronimo campaign, Lawton gave that wily Indian no rest and finally ran him down through methods of sheer perseverance. According to the latest reports from Gen. Otis, about 3,000 men composed the force which Lawton went out to meet. This contingent was formerly a part of Aguinaldos main army, but by a swift strategic movement of the Americans it was cut off from the others and is now isolated. A narrow isthmus separates that part of Luzon lying north of Manila from the southern section of the island. American troops are now in command of this isthmus, and it will be impossible for the 3,000 rebels to the south to join Aguinaldo on the north without crossing this neck of land. would unquestionably have been greater had

RIFLES SENT TO MANILA.

5,000 Krng-Jorgensens Forwarded for the olunteers.

Washington, April 10.-Statements have been made recently in press reports from Maalla that the rifles in the hands of the United States Volunteers serving in the Philip-pines were not equal in range and power to the rifles used by the Filipinos. Some comment has been caused by this statement, and in order to ascertain the truth Representative Marsh of Illinois wrote to Adjt.-Gen Corbin on April 5 asking for information. Gen. Corbin's answer, which has been received by Representative Marsh, is as follows:

"Replying to your esteemed favor of the 5th of the month, commenting on the arms in the hands of our troops in the Philippines. I have the honor to state that regular troops are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen, calibre 30. All the colunteers called into the service were armed with the Springfield, calibre 45. The department, not having sufficient Krag-Jorgensens for this purpose, as fast as the more modern arm could be supplied, all the volunteers were armed with the new gun.

On Nov. 17, 1898, Gen. Otis cabled for 8,000 magazine riffes. In order to obtain them the Second Corps, which was in the South at the time, had been deprived of its arms of this kind, and the 8,000 were sent to Benecia Arsenal for shipment to Manila, and on Dec. 23, 1808, information was sent to Gen. Otis that the rifles were at Benecia Arsenal, to be forwarded in lots as called for by him. On Dec. 29, 1880, Gen. Otis cabled that he wanted 3,000 of the 8,000 rifles shipped at once. Since that time no further call has been received from him, notwithstanding an additional 2,000 were sent to Manila. So that he now has 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles lover and above those in the hands of the regulars, which, it is understood, he has recently placed in the hands of the volunteer.

Smokeless powder cartridges for Springfield rifles were forwarded to Gen. Otis some time since. It is understood, thereore, by this department that at Manila there are on hand smokeless powder cartridgefor the cambre 45 rifle, and a large number more have either arrived or are on their way to Manila.

"It should be noted, with reference to the Springfield rifle, that its simplicity and security from getting out of order under the roughest usage, make it especially valuable to new troops. Moreover, the troops originally mustered into the service, being largely from the National Guard organizations, were entirely familiar with this arm. As far as rapidity of fire is concerned, as long as it is a question of aimed fire, there is probably little to choose between the two guns. The Springfield rife ma a range of about 4.200 yards; the magazine rifle of about 4.200 yards; the magazine rifle of about 4.200 yards; the magazine owing there is a superiority in favor of the magazine rifle, and, in addition, owing to the smaller diameter of the builet, the tajectory of the magazine rifle is much the flatter of the two. It may be a question as to which is superior against a partly savage foe. The shock or blow from the bullet of the 45-salibre riffle is much greater than from the lighter bullet of the est usage, make it especially valuable to tion as to which is superior against a partly savage foe. The shock or blow from the bullet of the 45-calibre rifile is much greater than from the lighter bullet of the magazine rifle. Many cases of unofficial statements have reached the Ordnance Department of the inefficiency of small calibre bullets fired with high velocities, because of their failure to produce the shock necessary for disabling an enemy, and of the greatter efficiency of the 45-calibre arm in this respect. It is possible that the firing likely to occur in country thickly wooded or with dense undergrowth, as in the neighborhood of Manila, the Springfield rifle, with the smokeless cartridge, is the more efficient weapon.

Thand you herewith memorandum of the Chief of Ordnance giving detailed information bearing on the subject discussed. If there is any further light desired, if in my power, I shall be only too glad to give it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The memorandum to which Gen. Corbin refers follows:

Nov. 17, 1858—Gen. Otis cabled for 3,000

ers follows: Nov. 17, 1868 - Gen. Otis cabled for 3,000 cartridges, calibre 30, and 8,000 magazine rifies and 100,000 smokeless powder cartridges for calibre 45 rifles. These stores were im-mediately ordered and shipped via San Fran-

cisco.
On Dec. 23, 1898, the 8,000 rifles not having On Dec. 23, 1898, the 8,000 rifles not having left San Francisco, and there being a probability at that time that some of the volunteer troops would be mustered out, the following cablegram was sent to Gen. Otis by the Chief

cablegram was sent to Gen. Otis by the Chief of Ordnance:

"Because of changing troops and deterioration of arms in Manifaclimate, your 8,000 magazine rifles are stopped at Benezia, to be forwarded in lots as called for by you."

Dec. 29, 1838, Gen. Otis cabled:

"Wish 3,000 of the 8,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for same. Ship as soon as practicable."

In accordance with this cablegram, 3,000 of the calibre, 30 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were sent to Benecia Arsenal for storage. Jan. 19, 1899, Gen. Otis cabled that 4,000. O rounds of ammunition, calibre .45, black smokeless powder, were needed, and re-rested that they be sent on first departing

transport.
Jan. 18, 1860, 1,000,000 ealibre 45 cartridges, one-half black and one-half smokeless powder, were sent from Benecia, and 3,000,000, one-half black and one-half smokeless powder, were sent via New York.

March 17, 1869, 2,000 magazine rifles were ordered to the Manlia ordnanca depot without request from Gen. Otis in order that there might be a reserve supply at the depot.

REBELS NEAR MALOLOS STILL

Attack on an American Outpost - A Spanish Garrison Forgotten.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Mandia, April 10, 4:55 P. M .- A company of insurgents advancing along the railroad attacked an American outpost in front of Malolos early this morning, but were repulsed. Two men of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry were

wounded. A Spanish garrison comprising forty-seven nen is reported to have been holding the town of Baler, on the east coast of the island of Luzon since last May. The gunbeat Bennington has been sent to investigate the story and dieve the garrison.

Chairman Schurman of the United States Philippine Commission, expresses great gratilication at the change of attitude of the Spanish newspaper Oceania, whose pro-Filipino utterances two months ago nearly caused its suppression. The paper now earnestly advises the insurgents to submit to American authority. The good effects of the commission's proclamation in Manila are noticeable in an increased feeling of confidence among the people of the city. Gen. Lawton took several soples of the proclamation for distribution among the natives when he departed on his expedition to the eastern shore of Laguna de Bay on Saturday night.

The Best Housekeepers Say That superiority of the gas range consists in its being aya ready for use, its adaptability for all kinds of king, its efficiency, cleanliness & economy.—Adv.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN CUBA.

REQUEST FOR THE SAME RIGHTS THAT AMERICANS ENJOY.

Gen. Ludlow's Fight to Prevent the Practice of Secret Imprisonment-Railway Strikers Weakening-The Last Spanish Soldlers Sail-Fight for a Newspaper. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, April 10.-La Lucha will print -morrow a proclamation issued by Gen. Leonard Wood at Santiago several months ago, giving the Cubans in that prov-Ince the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus and all the rights enjoyed by Americans under the Constitution of the United States. The proclamation forbids causeless arrests, the infliction of cruel or unjust punishment, and the holding of prisoners muicado. La Lucha will ask Gov.-Gen. Brooke to issue a similar proclamation here.

Gen. Ludlow had a conference to-day with tien. Brooke regarding Judge Ortiz and Secretary of Justice Lanuza, who continue to insist that Gen, Ludlow ought to be indicted because he refuses to allow Judge Ortiz to hold prisoners incomunicado for long periods and to refuse their counsel.

The strike of the railway employees contin ues. It is said that if the trouble is not settled within three days Gen. Brooke will intervene. The strikers are already weakening. They are now willing to accept a small increase in their wages instead of holding out for their full demands. At the same time they want the company to sign an agreement that no employees shall be discharged for taking part in the strike. This the company refuses to do, and it has issued a call for new employees. All the men who sought work to-day were stopped by the strikers, who ultimately induced them not to apply.

Brooke has signed the exequatur of Lionel E. Gardner, the British Consul. Sixty-three sick Spanish soldiers, the last of Spain's troops in the island, embarked for

To-morrow Gen. Brooke will receive lists of the Cuban Army. These lists will be compared with the reports concerning the Cuban forces made by Gen. Brooke's own offleers.

some to-day.

The gunboat Nashville arrived here to-day. There was a quarrel to-day between the par isans and the enemies of Gen. Gomez over the ownership of the newspaper La Ins-cusion. Manuel Coronado, a member of the late Cuban Assembly, asserted that the paper was his property, and that it was stolen from him by Pons Naranjo, a friend of Gen. Gomez. Coronado applied to the Judge of the Cathedral district for a warrant for the arrest of Naranjo, which was granted, but Naranjo proved that the paper was his property and was discharged from custody. Then he had Coronado arrested, and all day long there have been disputes and fights between the friends of the two men in front of the newspaper office.

The Spanish military hospital Alfonso XIII was turned over to the Americans to-day. Hereafter it will be called Military Hospital

SANTIAGO'S NEW PIER.

Work Begun on an Improvement Which Will Help the City's Commerce.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 10.-Work was begun to-day on the new pier, for the construcion of which the merchants of the city have subscribed \$30,000. This amount will probably be increased by the Government to \$50. 000. The old pier, after being repaired, will be extended 500 feet. This will enable deepdraught vessels, which are now compelled to anchor out in the bay, to discharge and take on cargoes at the pier. The improvement will save thousands of dollars to the shipping interests. Lightering will be entirely done away with, which will save much time. Gen Wood said, in speaking of the work, that he has found that the solid Cubans were always ready the city.

PAN-GERMANIC LEAGUE PROTESTS. The Angle-Saxon, It Says, Is Trampling Germany's Rights Under Foot. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

ZURICH, April 10. - The Pan-Germanie League has sent a telegram to Prince Hohenlohe. Chancellor of the German Empire, protesting against the Anglo-Saxon's trampling Germany's rights under foot with impunity

MURDER IN A BIG STORE

Callaway Shot His Wife Down and Then Fired Four Bullets Into Her Body.

St. Louis, April 10 - Frank Callaway entered the department store of Siegel, Hillman & Co. at 5 o'clock this evening and ascended to the fifth floor, where he met his wife, a saleswoman. He attempted to speak to her, but she was evidently apprehensive and turned to leave him. Before she could do so he grabbed her by the shoulder with his left hand, pulled a revolver and began firing, saying with an oath 'I got you now!"

The first shot brought her to the floor. fired four more bullets into her body and then handed the pistol to a floorwalker and said: "This woman is my wife. She recently left my house, and has done such things to bring me into disrepute that I could stand i

me into disrepute that I could stand it he longer. The deed is done. I am ready to be hung for it."

Mrs. Callaway was killed instantly. The shooting caused a panic in the big store and customers and saleswomen fled shricking through the building. Two policemen hurried upstairs and placed the murderer under arrest. When asked why he had killed his wife. Callaway said:

"I am as low as a non-can get and she is the

Callaway said:

"I am as low as a man can get and she is the cause of it. I don't care what they do to me. They can hang me as high as they please and as soon as they please. I have been drinking."

He then accused a mounted police officer with having wrecked his home. Callaway is about six feet tall, smooth shaven and apparently 30 years of age. He is a relative of the stockman Callaway, who recently disappeared from the city with \$40,000 and was subsequently found in Hot Springs. Mrs. Callaway was about 25 years of age. She recently began a suit for divorce.

JERSEY GLASSWORKERS STRIKE. A Contest for Union Wages and the Recog

nition of the Union.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 10. - The glass workers' strike is on. The small factory of Parker Brothers, the owners of which have signed the union agreement, is the only hollow ware factory in full blast here. All the others are idle, with the exception of the Cumberland idle, with the exception of the Cumberland Glass Company, which has one furnace in blast. The men working there are mostly green hands, but there are a few_nourneymen who are related to the members of the firm. The strikers declare that it will be impossible to fill their places. Fully 1,000 men are affected by the strike in the factories of Bridgeton alone, 5:00 of whom are blowers. President Hayes of the Green Glass Blowers. Union has taken_un_his_headquarters here. He declares that there will be no disorder and that the strikers are bound to win in the contest for union wages and the recognition of their union.

Sub-Clearing Houses for New England-Boston, April 10.-At the annual meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association this morning resolutions were adopted providing for the establishment of sub-clearing houses for the collection of checks in New England cities and towns outside of Boston. Assessments amounting to \$225 annually will be levied on all the associated banks, and other banks or corporations clearing through the members of the association, to defray the expenses of the new departure.

THE RALEIGH REACHES BERMUDA,

A Trail of British Enthusiasm That Reaches Half Way Round the World. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN,

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 10.-The United States cruiser Raleigh has arrived here from Manilaon her way to New York, She received orders to return on Dec. 12 and left on Dec. 15. Three days later she arrived at Singapore, where the English army officers gave the Americans a most enthusiastic reception and a banquet.

Colombo was reached on Jan. 6 after a pleasant trip and the English were demonstrative in their welcome of the Americans. As at Singapore, a dinner was given in honor of the officers of the Raleigh. Ten days later the cruiser reached Bombay, where it was found that the plague was raging. Both the army and the navy officers here gave the Americans a rousing welcome. The next stop was at Aden. which was reached on Jan. 27.

The Raleigh arrived at Sucz on Feb. 7, Alexandria on Feb. 14 and Malta on Feb. 27. At the last place the British fleet, consisting of eight battleships hesides a number of cruisers manned their vards and cheered as the Raleigh passed.

In all the British ports at which the Raleigh called, the kindness and attention shown to the Americans were in marked contrast to the indifference and apathy exhibited by the officials of other nationalities. This lack of courtesy was especially noticeable at Aigiers, after the rousing reception at Malta. Gibraltar was reached on March 18. The Raleigh pussed Admiral Camara's squadron and saluted the Spanish flag. The salute was returned.

The entire voyage from Manila was fine and pleasant, with the exception of a strong gale which was encountered between Madeira and Bermuda.

The Raleigh anchored in Grassy Bay, five niles from Hamilton, vesterday. The British naval commander immediately placed launches at the disposal of the Americans, and the utnost cordiality was shown by every one,

The enthusiasm over the good feeling existing between Great Britain and the United States, which was manifested during the recent visit of Admiral Sampson to Bermuda, was renewed on the arrival of the Baleigh

TO WELCOME THE RALEIGH.

Mayor Van Wyck Names the Committees Who Will Manage the Reception.

Plans for the reception of the cruiser Baleigh and her officers and crew when she arrives in this port began to take definite form yester day when the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck met for organization in the Aldermen's chamber. The vast room was crowded. When the Mayor called the meeting to order he made a speech, saving that Admiral Dewey sailed into the bay of Manila "regardless of any mines or dynamite that might be deposited therein, accepting the command in a spirit that would make him march to hell itself if he had been commanded."

Robert B. Roosevelt suggested the Mayor for permanent Chairman. He said that Mr. Van Wyck came from good old. Dutch stock of the fighting kind, and that he was the proper man to head a committee to give welcome to Ameri-

can heroes.

"Don't throw any bouquets, Mr. Roosevelt," interrupted the Mayor.

The Mayor was elected permanent Chairman, and he named an Executive Committee of 150. This committee immediately met in the Council chamber, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield was elected Chairman. Warren W. Foster was chosen as Secretary. After some discussion the Chairman announced these sub-committees:

tees:
Transportation and Strambout-John H. Starin. Admiral Osban. Communiter J. W. Miller. Cent. Howard Carroll and William Martin.
Palice Patrod and Charge of Pacade-Police Commissioner Vork, Admiral Osban, John C. Fremont. Communiter Miller and Police Commissioner Hess.
Fin mes-stord Meyer. Elward Landerbach, John F. Carroll and Jefferson M. Levy.
Plan and Some-President Gingenheimer of the Council, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Cerry Belineat, Gen. Scieles, Philip Bhinelander, William McAdon and William C. Whitney.

and William C. Whitney,
And William C. Whitney,
Budges-Lew's Nixon, Samuel Untermeyer, T. J.
Drinn, Edward M. Grout, James J. Caestan, the rigo
cromwell, William Berri, President Woods of the
Beard of Aldermen, Jacob Huppert and Louis F.
Haffen. Press John W. Keller, Andrew McLean, Paul Dana, W. L. Brown, R. E. A. Dorr, H. F. Gunghen, W. J. K.

The Plan and Scope Committee met yester-day afternoon and passed a resolution request-ing citizens to decorate their houses and dis-play the national flag at the time of the recen-

sing citizens to decorate their houses and disping the national flag at the time of the reception. The committee also extended invitations to the celebration to President McKinley and his Cabinet. Gov. Roosevelt and his staff, Senator Elsworth, President protem of the Senate, and Mr. Nixon, Sneaker of the Assembly.

Washinorov. April 10.—In response to a number of telegrams from the Hon. William McAdoo, former Assistant. Secretary of the Navy, and others interested in the New York celebration in honor of the cruiser Raisigh, the Navy Department to-day sent instructions to Capt. Coghian, the commander of that vessel, to endeavor to leave Bermuda in time to reach New York early next Saturday morning. The orders are not imperative, as it is understood at the department that there may be many things required to make the cruiser ready to depart in ample time to meet the wishes of the New York committee.

Naval officers sav that it will take the Raleigh three days to make the run from Bernuda to New York, and it will be necessary, therefore, for her to leave Bermuda early on Wednesday morning at the latest. Even then she might not get to New York on time. Card. Coghian, in obedience to his instructions, will probably endeavor to leave Bernuda to-morrow afternoon, so as to reach Tompkinsville on Friday night and be ready to steam up the bay to the city at any hour the committee in charge may designate. The cruiser is not in the best condition and requires an extraordinary amount of coal to get good speed out of her engines. This may make it necessary to take on a large supply of diel at Bernuda, and in that lies a chause of delayed departure for New York.

PRICE ROUNDS UP STREETWOMEN. 27 Arrested Before Midnight-Actress Who

Talked with One Taken In by Mistake. Capt. Price of the Tenderloin station issued orders last night that the women walking the streets of his balliwick should be arrested. By midnight twenty-seven known regular streetwalkers were locked up. In one case a mistake was made but was rectified immediately by Sergt, Conboy.

Policeman O'Donneil saw two women come from the rear door of Grogan Brothers' saloon at 470 Seventh avenue. He recognized one of them as Olive White of 204 West Thirtysixth street, who has been arrested a number of times for street walking and who, Capt. Price says has a record as a badger thief. The ponceman promptly arrested both women

Prize says, has a record as a badger their. The policeman promptly arrested both women and took them to the station. The White woman's pedigree was taken and she was locked up. Then the other woman's turn came. Then the other woman's turn came. Then the other woman's turn came. Then samistake here, Sergeant, she said. I am Mrs. Leland Stage, the wife of the associate editor of the Hussiated Inscious. I am perhaps better known as Imogene Comer, the vaudeville singer. After the performance tonight, on my way to my home at 150 West. Thirty-sixth street. I stopped at the saloon to get a glass of ale, as I felt tired.

"At the table was this woman. She looked so downcast I asked her to have something to drink. She accepted the offer and then told me she didn't know what she was going to do as she had no home and didn't want to go to the bad. She said she was a lady's maid and that she had lost her place to-day.

"I am going on the road in a lew days and need a maid. So I offered her a place with me at \$5 a week. She accepted, and, as she said she was hupsry. I started to take her to the Aulie to buy her something to eat. Then we were arrested. I realize what a terrible mistake I made in talking to a woman I met in a saloon and I'll never do it again."

Mrs. Stagg was weeping when she finished speaking. Serst, Conboy discharged her with some good advice. Capt. Price said that as Mrs. Stagg had considerable lewelry displayed the believed that the White woman went with her for the purpose of securing the valuables.

Twenty-first Infantry Starts for Manila PLATTEBURG, N. Y., April 10.-The Twenty first Regiment of regulars, 1,400 strong, left here to-day on route to San Francisco, whence they will sail for Manila. The regiment is in fine condition.

CANCER MICROBE FOUND.

HOPE OF A CURE FOR THE DISEASE GIVEN BY DR. BRA OF PARIS,

He Announces That He Has Isolated a Parasite Which Is Certainly the Specific Agent of Cancer-Favorable Results of Experiments Looking to a Remedy. Avecial Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

Pants, April 10.-The Figure announces that Dr. Bra has discovered the cancer microbe and says there is reason to hope the discovery will oon lead to a certain cure for that dread disease. In an interview on the subject Dr. Brn was

nodest and cautious in his statements. He said that experiments were proceeding in several hospitals, some of which had had favorable results, but it must be months before a definite announcement will be possible. What I have succeeded in doing," added Dr. Bra, " is to isolate and cultivate a parasite

com cancerous tumors, and to produce there rom cancer in animals. The parasite is fun gus like, and is certainly the specific agent of Dr. Bra has devoted four years almost exclu-

RUNAWAY BROOKLYN TROLLEY CAR, The Motorman Fell Off While Leaning Over

sively to his researches.

the Platform Gate. A trolley car of the Putnam avenue line ran wild in Halsey street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The car was in charge of Motorman Lewis Fitzgerald and was on its way to the end of the route in Halsey street near Knickerbocker avenue. Just before reaching Reid avenue, in Halsey street, Fitzpatrick looked at his watch. He was under the impression he was a few moments behind time. and, after increasing the speed of the car, he turned to the iron gate at the right side and seaned over the top of it. While stretching his neck to see how near to him the car following was, he lost his balance and fell to the pave-

The ear sped along Halsey with no one to guide it. Midway between Reid and Patchen avenue the basket fender scooped the hind wheel of a bugg; belonging to Edward O. Jackson. As the car passed Patchen avenue Jackson tried to turn his horse out of the tracks. The wagon was upset and the rig was drauged along for fully twenty feet before the ar came to a stop. The stop was caused by the trolley pole slipping from the everhead trolley wire. Jackson was cut and bruised and the buggy was demolished.

There were six passengers in the car. Nonof them was injured. Mctorman Fitzgerald was sent to St. Mary's Hospital intan ambulance. He was cut and bruised about the head.

SEVEN SHOT DEAD AT PANA.

Twenty Persons Also Wounded; All Caused by a Negro Miner.

PANA, III., April 10.-Henry Stephen, a negro iner, who led the riot of Sept. 28 last, preinitated another clash this morning between he white miners and the imported negroes, which resulted in the killing of seven persons and the serious wounding of eight others. Twelve other persons were wounded slightly. The dead are: Navier Lecon, Frenchman minen miner: Frank Coburn, white. of ex-Sheriff Ira Coburn, and agent for Milwaukee brewing company; four unilentified negroes, and one negro woman The seriously wounded are: William Kuhn, proprietor of Kuhn's Steam Laundry. shot through both legs; Albert Vickers, white miner, wounded in right arm: Cyrus Strickler, groceryman, shet in back; George Grimlin Rosemond, farmer, left arm shot off; Grace Felix, servant at Harrison Hotel, shot in back serious; Mrs. Henriotta, wife of union miner, right arm shot off: Frank Handsworth, delivery boy, shot in head, will die; Henry Stephen,

negro miner, shot six times, likely to die. The trouble occurred on Locust street, the principal business street of the city, which was crowded with shoppers. From the number of shots exchanged within less than five minutes it is considered almost wonderful

hat there were so few casualties. Stephens, who weighs 250 pounds, had been parading the streets armed with revolvers, defring arrest and saving that no deputy sheriff ould take him. Sheriff Downey Chief Deputy Chency and a number of special deputies were walking down Locust street, when Stethreats that he would kill the Sheriff on sight, saw Downey, and drawing a revolver, approached from the rear and fired directly at him, but missed.

proached from the rear and fired directly at him, but missed.

The officers immediately drew their revolvers and opened fire on Stephens, who ran, shooting at every person he met, one of the balls from his revolver biercing the forehead of Xavier Lecot, a union miner and an innocent spectator. Lecot fell to the sidewalk and expired immediately. The ficeing negro, having emptied his revolver, closely pursued by bowney, Chency and large force of special departs, ran into the store of George W. Penwell, owner of the Penwell colliery. The officers pursued him the entire length of the store and us the back stairs to the rear of the building, where he surrendered, but only after six builts had pierced him.

Following the shooting which killed Lecot

Following the shooting which killed Lecon Following the shooting which killed Lecon and brought about the arrest of Stephens, fring occurred in every part of the city. Most of the shooting was done with long-distance guns from the towers of the company's mines. As soon as possible after the first shooting Sheriff Downey, who had come from Taylorville this morning on other official business, had the alarm sounded for all special denuties to assemble at the City Hall with their rifles and other arms. He also swore in every man available and had the union miners assemble at their hall and be in readiness in case of an attack.

siness was suspended and merchants Business was suspended and merchants closed their stores and went home to stand guard over their families. Surgical help was asked for and sent from Taylorsville and other places. An appeal for troops by Sheriff Downey was refused by Gov. Tanner, who said he would not send them u.eless it became appearent that the Sheriff and his deputies were unable to quell the rioting. This afternoon another request was sent to the Governor, who issued an order for four companies to proceed here at once.

troops ordered here arrived at 8 o'clock o-night, and within an hour were in complete outrol of the town. Col. J. S. Culver of the fifth Regiment of the State Guard, Is in com-nand of the troops, two companies from springfield one from Tayloraville and one from

Springheld, one from Taylorsvine and one from Decatur.

Col. Culver at once proclaimed the fown under martial law. Guards were placed at street crossings and alleys, and efficens were warned to keep off the streets under penalty of arrest. Few persons ventured on the streets and these were mostly deputed in the streets and these were mostly deputed in the streets and these were mostly deputed in the street of the street with rifler alshed by the State. Col. Culver ordered again taken up and that every man apon the street with a weapon of the street with a

Huntington Buys More Land in Galveston DALLAS, Tex., April 10.-C. P. Huntington o-day bought 1.700 acres of land on Galveston Bay, between Virginia Point and Texas City, n which he made a cash payment of \$38,000. This makes 4,300 acres purchased by Mr. Huntngton for the Southern Pacific Gulf terminals The Huntington bill, known as the "Galveston Grant bill," which has passed the House to Grant bill. Which has passed the House to engrossment, will come up for final passage on Wednesday next, with good prospects of getting through. It will meet serious opposition in the Senate, but will probably pass that body also. Opinion is divided as to whether Gov. Sayers will sign or veto the measure.

Sampson's Squadron at Port of Spain WASHINGTON, April 10.—The gunboat Casting eached Singapore yesterday on her way to Sampson's squadron, consisting of the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Texas, Newark and Marblehead, arrived at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, British West Indies.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TABOOED.

His Part in Maximilian's Death Makes Him

Persona Non Grata with Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The shadow of

Maximilian's death in Mexico has followed the new Ambassador, Schor Aspiroz, to this ity, and it threatens to make his position here. from a social point of view at least, unpleasant and possibly difficult. At the time Maximil ian's career closed in Mexico, Schor Aspiro: was the prosecuting attorney for the republic and in his official capacity he was instrumen tal in securing the verdlet that Maximilian must die. It seems that the rulers of Austria and Belgium have never forgiven those who were connected with the Maximilian tragedy for their part in the affair, so that Senor As piroz is persona non grata to those sovereigns Maximilian's wife was a Belgian Princess which accounts for Belgium's interest in affair. Of course the representatives of these countries can have no social relations with person tabooed by their sovereigns. Most of he European diplomats are influenced by their relations with the Austrian and Belgian repre sentatives, and they have so far held themselves aloof from association with the very ca-pable Mexican Ambassador and his charming amily. At two elegant functions in their honor last week, a dinner and a reception, the Euroean diplomats invited to meet the new memers of the diplomatic circle were conspleyou by their absence, taking occasion on the following day to call and explain the reason for not accepting the invitation. At a musical given by the Belgian Minister and Counters Lichtiwelde, on Saturday, everybody, so to speak, was invited except Senor Aspiroz and his family.

DIED IN THE ASSEMBLY LORBY.

Former Assemblyman Derrick Stricken with Apoplexy and Suddenly Expires ALBANY, April 10.-Something of a stir was

created in the Assembly to-night, soon after the session had opened, by the announcement that Richard A. Derrick of Central Brunswick. Assistant Financial Clerk of the Assembly, had suddenly expired in the House lobby from apoplexy. Mr. Derrick was sitting in the main corridor leading to the Assembly at 8:45 o'clock. a cigar which he was smoking dropped from his fingers, his head dropped suddenly forward, and even before his friends could reach him he had died. He was carried to an anteroom and Dr. Henry, who represents a New York city Assembly district, declared life ex-

Mr. Detrick was a dairy farmer and until last week was the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Rensselver county. He was a member of Assembly from the upper district f Rensselaer county in 1881 and was one of the stanch Conkling men who made memorable the great political division upon the Senatorial question of that year. He was also member of the Legislatures of 1882 and 1883 At midnight the House adjourned as a mark ! respect to his memory.

AMSTERDAM AFENCE BLLL PASSED. Unanimous Vote in Both Houses of the

Legislature and No Debate. ALBANY, April 10.-Assemblyman Fallows's Amsterdam avenue radioad bill was unani-mously repassed in each house of the Legislature to-night, with the amendments suggested by Gov. Roosevelt and agreed upon by the joint conference committee. Not one word of comment in either house was occasioned by the repassage of the bill. It now goes to Mayor Van Wyck for his approval and he will have afteen days in which to consider the measurement. ure. For the passage of the bill much credit is due John C. Coleman and John A. Beall, attorneys for the Amsterdam avenue property owners: Assemblyman Fallows, Senator Ford and Senator Stranahan, whose vote in the conference committee in favor of the Governor's amendments saved the day. It now rests with the Amsterdam avenue property owners to see that Mayor Van Wyck takes Sependy action upon the bill.2If he approves it Gov Boosevelt has announced that he will sign the bill at once.

WILL PROSECUTE MAHON.

His Failure to Appear Against Fayne Moor

Will Be Made a Matter of Strict Inquiry. District Attorney Gardiner said vesteriny nat he had read in THE SUN that Martin Mahon had returned to New York. Mahon was the complaining witness in the case against Fayne Moore, whom he charged with partiel pating in the badger game worked upon him by the woman's husband. Mrs. Moore was by the woman's husband. Mrs. Moore was placed on trial the first week in March, but Mahon failed to appear against her. District Attorney Gardiner said that he had no official knowledge of Mahon's return, and consequently was not in a position to say whether or not Mrs. Moore would be brought to trial again.

not Mrs. Moore would be brought to trial again,
Assistant District Attorney John F. MeIntyre, who had charge of the case, said that if
Mahon was in town he would certainly be arrested. Mr. MeIntyre said that he had evidence in his possession to prove that Mahon
and another person had entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of thwarting the ends
of justice. At the proper time this evidence
would be laid before the Grand Jury.

"Just at present," said Mr. McIntyre, "I
haven't time to investigate this story about
Mahon's return, as I am busily engaged in the
criminal branch of the Supreme Court, where
I am prosecuting a murder case,"

AN EDITOR THRASHES A PREACHER. Another Incident in the Political and Church Row in North Tonawanda.

am prosecuting a murder case

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. V. April 10,-The olg political and church row over which this city has been agitated for the past three weeks developed another sensational chapter this afternoon. A dramatic scene was enacted on Webster street in the presence of prominent business men. Thomas M. Chapman, editor of the Herahi, assaulted and soundly thrashed the Rev. John A. Coreland, the sensational preacher who has been attacking the reputapreacher who has been attacking the reputations of many leading citizons. After maniing the parson the cilitor walked to Police
Headquarters and gaso himself up. Before
City Judge Smith he pleaded guilty to a charge
of assault in the third degree. The Judge
suspended sentence. Chapman says he leat
Copedand because the parson in his sermon
has evening insulted every respectable woman
and elegyman in the city. This unident has
brought to a focus the unsavory political and
religious controverse, and The Sus representative learns that four or five arrests for criminal libel will occur within a day or two.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Collector Bidwell in Washington to Conte with Treasury Officials. WASHINGTON, April 10 - Collector Bidwellfof

New York visited the Treasury Department to-day to confer with Secretary Gage and Asdsfant Secretary Spaulding in regard to the sale of the old Custom House property and the purchase of the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House. Mr. Bidwell said that steps were being taken to obtain the largest price possible for the old property, and that the sale might be completed within a short time. Under the law it will be necessary for the department to self the property by auction or by means of scaled proposals.

Ten of the fourteen owners of parcels include in the Bowling Green site have, make propositions to the Government for the sale of their property, and it is likely that in these cases, at least, it will not be necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings to obtain possession. sale of the old Custom House property and the

New York's Rapid Growth. Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the

Health Board, said yesterday that the populaion of New York was increasing at an enornously rapid rate, and that in another year the city would probably have a nopulation of more than 5,000,000. The latest flaures, Col. Murphy said, were 2,117,100 for Manhattan and the Bronx, and 1,24,548,664, without This makes a total of \$3,348,664, without his makes a total of \$3, unting the boroughs of

FORTUNATE YOUNG CROKER

ROUGHT INTO ROERLING'S JUST BE-FORE ITS LUCK TURNED.

Father Gave Him \$17,000 in Bills to Pay for His Stock-The Frowns of the Building Department Turned to Smiles and He Began to Draw \$2,500 Salary for Learning the Fireproofing Business-Another Contracting Concern Presents to Him and His Brother \$12,000 in Stock Richard Croker Called to Testify on Friday-Devery Discemembers and Protests in the Afternoon-He Can't Shub Dives, and Never Heard That Croker Shot All the Poolrooms with a Word-Blames His Captains Politicians Never. Never Dictate Transfers Grease in the Building Department After the District Attorney and Dry Dollar Sullivan-

Frank H Croker, son of Biehard Croker, was he chief witness at yesterday morning's season of the Mazet Committee in the little room of the Board of Trade and Transportation in the Mail and Express building, third Devery was the principal witness in the afternoon. The ommittee will sit again on Friday next, when Richard Croker, will be called. Mrs. Richard. Croker was in the room most of the time while her son testified. She hardly took her eyes off the young witness, and she was easily the most interested person in the room in the testimony he gave. A friend of hers said, when the comlittee adjourned for luncheon, that Mrs. Croker has been greatly worried over the fact that her con had been subprenned to give testimeny tefore the committee, and that she said on leaving the room yesterday that she was in a more satisfied frame of mind than she had been in for several days.

Young Mr. Croker's testimony related targety to unusual business conditions that he could not explain. He swore that his father had given him \$17,000 in currency to invest in the Roebling Construction Company, and then he showed that he knew little or nothing about the business in which the money had been invested. From the testimony he gave the conusion had to be drawn that Richard Croker also had made few, if any, inquiries about the usiness in which he had invested \$17,000 for the benefit of his son. But it has already appeared that the concern's business with the aty improved immediately. The young man. in the course of his testimony, happened to say that the Roebling Company was not the only one in which he was interested, and mentioned the name of another company a general contracting company in em-bryo. Mr. Moss didn't know anything about this other company until the young man volunteered the information, but he went after that other company just as if he had known all about it, and brought out the fact that young roker had received \$6,000 worth of stock in the company, for which he had paid nothing, for which no payment had been asked, and for which he did not know whether he would be asked to pay or not. He said the stock had just been given to him and a similar amount to his brother. Richard, and he supposed that the company expected that both he and his brother would do whatever they could to further the ompany's interests. When asked how he thought the other stockholders of the company expected him and his brother to help the

company's interests, the witness remarked: "Oh, they knew that we knew lots of people sterested in railroads and things." Mr. Croker also testified that he received \$2.500 a year as secretary of the Roebling Contruction Company, and when asked what he did to earn his salary he answered that, at

present, he was learning the business. This provoked much merriment in the courtroom. and Mr. Moss remarked: Mr. Croker, some time when you and I are not busy I should like to have a confidential chat with you to find out just how you are able to get paid for learning a business. I have got

a boy myself, and I should like to make some uch arrangement as that for him. Chief Devery's testimony occupied most of the afternoon. The burden of his excuse for duties undone was that he had done the best he could. He continually maintained that he was using every possible effort to control the policy shops, poolrooms and concert halls. ever he was cornered he would throw the responsibility upon his Captains, maintaining that his duties were so general that it was impossible for him to look after specific cases. His memory was bad. To use his own language, he constantly discemembered. At times he was very vehement, especially in his denial of any wrongdoing and in his insistence that never since he was in the Police Department has he taken a dollar either to perform or to refrain from performing his duty as an officer. Mr. Moss warned him when he left the stand that he would be recalled on Friday, and that then he would be questioned

more closely concerning the "police reasons" that govern transfers. There was some further testimony about the erocked avenues through which business with the Building Department is conducted, and there were indications that the District Attorney's office and Senator Dry Dollar Sullivan

will eventually get under the microscope.

NOT EVEN STANDING ROOM. As evidence of the very general interest which the citizens of New York are taking in the investigation it may be mentioned that when the doors were thrown open at about 10 o'clock there must have been 500 or 600 persons waiting in the approaches to the room to get in. The room will hold perhaps 200. Everybody who applied for admission was subjected to a cross-examination by the representative of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who stood at the door. By 10.30 o clock a goodly company of more or less important persons had been admitted. There was this for Police Devery, who expected to be the first witness called, and there was ex-Chief John Met uliagh. Maybe the two speak as they pass by, but they exchanged no greetings yeateday morning. Capt. Price, the Police Czar of the Tender-loin, was not present, but Police Commissioner John B. Sexton was. His round, smooth face was all smiles. When asked how he happened to be there the Commissioner replied: As evidence of the very general interest which

smooth face was all smiles. When asked how he happened to be there the Commissioner repolited:

"Well, I just thought I would drop around to pay my respects. Then, too, I heard on Saturday that a subperna server was looking for me to hand me a subperna with the compliments of the committee. The subpena aid not find me, or I didn't flut the subpena, and I didn't hear that I was really expected until late in the day, too late to be of any service to the committee on Saturday. I made up my mind, he waver, that I would by on hand early this morning and here I am. I shall be only too gliad to assist the committee as I may be able."

Just after Chief Devery arrived Tolice Capt. Comey came in. Capt, Corney said that he was there because he had been subpernaed. Charles Stewart Smith had a talk with Mr. Mazet and then departed. As he was going out some one asked him if he expected to testify, and he said that he did not. He said that he had dropped in to give some information to the Chairman which might possibly be of use. Judge William M. K. Olcott came in and sat with Mr. Mazet, as the Chairman's gavel sounded, Mr. Moss arose and said:

gavel sounded. Mr. Moss arose and said:

BLACEMAILERS USING THE COMMITTEE'S NAME.

'If it may please the committee. I have been informed that certain disregatable persons have been going about levving blackmail, or attempting to levy blackmail, by representing themselves as subjects servers for this committee. I have been told that these men have already succeeded in obtaining hundreds of dollars from persons for whom, they said, they had subjectus, issued by the committee anserved for a consideration. I am informed that the men who have been approached by these rascals believed that it was not at allunlikely that they might be subjectined, and, rather than testify, they baid the price demanded. I wish to say that this committee has employed no such persons, and the coursel of the committee has employed no such persons. I am informed that a men going under the name of Giblin and another of the name of Grant have been carrying on this blackmailing scheme, and it is only proper that I should take this means of informing the public that no such mersons.